Financing and Resource Mobilization for Malaria Control in Africa

Suprotik Basu RBM Secondee to the World Bank

Africa Malaria Day 2003





Resources required to roll back malaria in Africa

- Financial resources
- Human resources
- Institutional/Managerial capacity
- Political commitment
- Community support



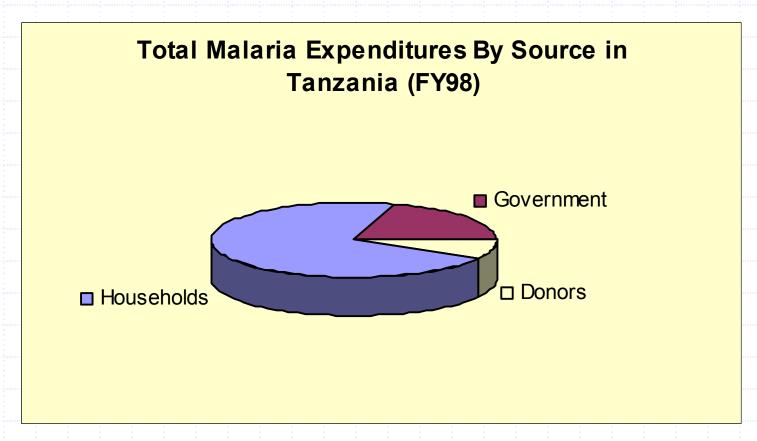
Partnership is essential to harness the resources

- Governments
- Civil Society
- **♦NGOs**
- Private sector
- Academia
- International community





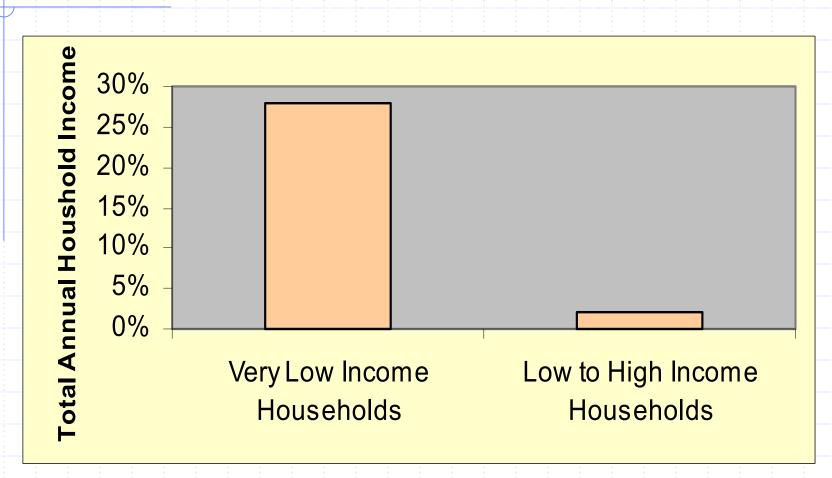
Households are spending the most for malaria







The financial burden of malaria is greatest on the poor







Malaria squarely on the Development Finance Agenda

- Millennium Development Goals
- NEPAD Targets
- Poverty Reduction Support Credits / Debt relief (HIPC)



Examples of Domestic Prioritization

Poverty Reduction Strategies

Some increases in general health expenditures

Rationalization of taxes and tariffs on malaria-related commodities





What can we do to increase support for malaria control?

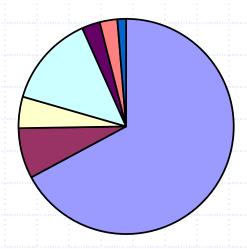
- Financed through a range of complementary programs
- In some countries, malaria accounts for:
 - 25-40% of outpatient visits
 - 50% of inpatient admissions
 - 40% of public health expenditure





Expenditures "for Malaria" Can Be Attributed to Many Different Sources

Ethiopia: Malaria Expenditure by Source, **US\$10.25 million Total**



- Net Gov Malaria Budget■ Household Expenditure
- Other
- Donor Assistance■ Net NGO Expenditure■ Community In-Kind Support■ Industry / Companies





Government Health Expenditures Per Capita

9 countries greater than US\$15 per year

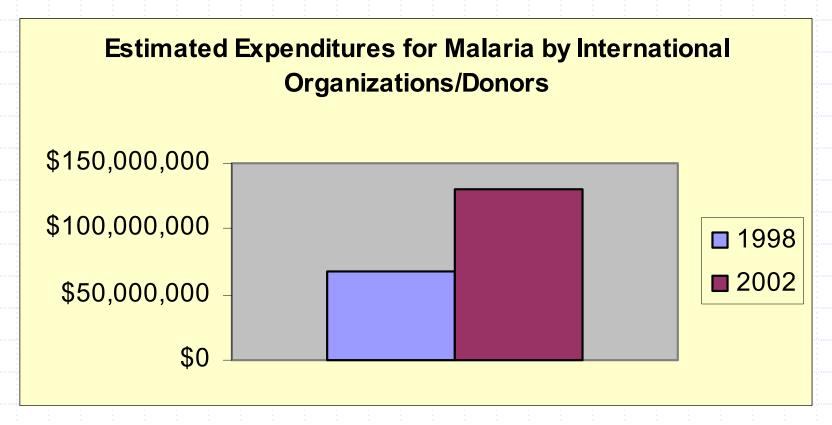
◆21 between US \$6-15 per year

◆14 between US\$1-5 per year





International Earmarked Financing for Malaria Has More Than Doubled







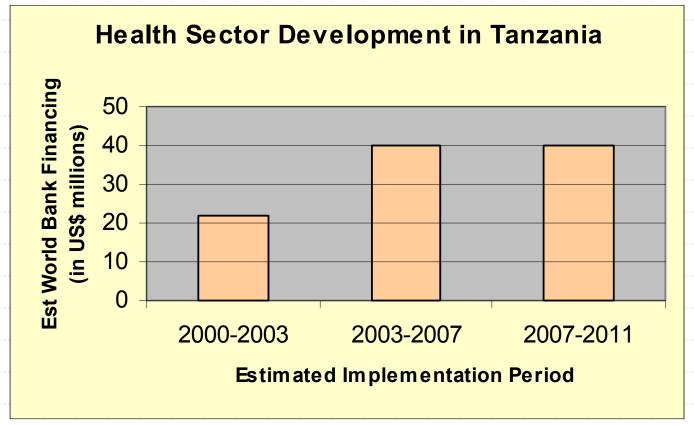
The Global Fund A new resource to fight malaria

25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa to receive direct malaria support over two years

US\$ 256 million expected to disburse



Malaria and Health Sector Development







Next steps for financing malaria control in Africa

- Improvements in domestic health sector investment and management, including improved integration of malaria in health sector development strategies
- Behavior change communications to improve efficiency of household spending
- International community must support countries to spend available and new resources



